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PACIFIC SEASHORE REPORT

A recreational survey of the Pacific Ocean shoreline, made by the National Park Service, reveals that some 74 separate areas possess recreational, scientific and cultural resources worthy of being preserved. These areas have a total of 527 miles of shoreline.

Seven of them, with 190 miles of shoreline, were deemed of "major importance," and five of the seven of "possible national significance." The remaining two areas were classed as of "outstanding state park calibre."

The five principal areas were Cape Flattery in northern Washington; Sea Lime Caves and the Oregon Dunes in south central Oregon; Point Reyes Peninsula north of San Francisco; and San Miguel and Santa Cruz Islands near Santa Barbara. Point Brown and Leadbetter Point, the two state-park calibre areas, are both in Washington.

This new report is the second of three such surveys. The first, in 1955, covered the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. A third survey of the shoreline of the Great Lakes, is reported to be in its final stages.

The "true value of the seashore is perhaps the least understood" of all the wilderness environments which man has identified, the report points out. "It is undoubtedly due to this lack of appreciation that the natural seashore is already rapidly vanishing.....Man is placing an increased dollar value on the tidal zones, not so much from his knowledge or appreciation of their inherent values as from his ever-increasing ability to exploit them."



COLOPHON WANTED

Nature Conservancy wants a colophon. To encourage its members to prepare one, it is offering a top prize of \$300, a second of \$200, and a third of \$100, for the best designs. The colophon should be so designed as to reproduce well in any size. This emblem, which it is planned will be used over the years to identify the Conservancy, is to be placed on our stationary, publications, and posters, and may be used in other ways.

The committee will consider all designs received up to and including July 31 of this year. The awards will be announced at the Annual Meeting on September 1, at Pennsylvania State College. The committee reserves the right to reject any and all entries or to make but one award. The contest is open to non-members of the Conservancy. No entry will be returned.

LOST VALLEY

Lost Valley is an initial nature preserve project in Arkansas. Near the northwestern corner of the state, this 1,000-acre area boasts of an amazing variety of conditions, biological and geological.

The watershed of Lost Valley is steep, rocky, and rugged. Cliffs, steep slopes, and rock outcrops are common with relatively shallow soils. Waterfalls, cascades, and rough water characterize the streams. Caves and deep caverns give evidence of long usage by Indians. One such place is known as Cob Cave because of the abundance of small odd-sized corn cobs found there along with Indian artifacts. The forest is mostly hardwood with oak predominating. Parts of the valley appear to contain some lead, which has attracted attention from mining interests. However, no economically significant amount of minerals has been found.

Although there is no chapter in Arkansas, the intense interest of two of the local Conservancy members led them to determine upon this as an outstanding project. By their quick action, Mr. Kenneth L. Smith of Crossett and Dr. J. A. Sealander of Fayetteville have prevented the commercial exploitation of the valley. Without their foresight, many of the natural values of the area would have been destroyed. The initial effort will be concentrated on an area in the heart of the watershed which recently came on the market.

STATE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED

Dr. Stanley A. Cain, since 1950, professor of Conservation and Chairman of the Department of Conservation in the University of Michigan School of Natural Resources, has been appointed to the Michigan Conservation Commission by Governor Williams. This appointment must be approved by the State Senate but in view of the great esteem in which he is held and his enviable record, one must believe Dr. Cain's appointment will be confirmed. Among other positions he has held, Dr. Cain served as President of the Nature Conservancy in 1950.

Michigan is to be congratulated on this replacement of another great conservationist who is retiring, Prof. Shirley W. Allen.

Another appointment which is bringing delight to conservationists generally and in New York particularly, is that of Dr. Harold G. Wilm, Assistant Dean of the College of Forestry at Syracuse, to become State Conservation Commissioner. He like Dr. Cain, has a long record of accomplishments.

"A great peninsula, shaped like a bold bent arm, thrusts some 70 miles into the Atlantic Ocean.....This is Cape Cod, landmark and haven for mariners.....Here vacationists now seek refreshment along sweeping shores and quiet coves."

These are the opening words of a beautiful brochure of the National Park Service proposing the creation of a new type of national park, a national seashore. It would include some 30,000 acres in a ribbon-like stretch 40 miles long, with an average width of a mile and a maximum width of four miles. The area would include the dunes and their vegetation, the geological formation, and the aquatic bird life.

This proposal is the first major return from the 18-month study, released in 1956, of the East Coast shore. Most aptly, it was entitled "Our Vanishing Shoreline." Cape Cod was one of the 54 areas having major recreational opportunities. It is fitting that it should be first recognized.

There should be little real opposition to this park establishment. Of course, the local developers having a commercial interest in the area rather than concern for future public values will lament loudly because the public will reserve some rights to itself. There will be others who will also wail as public concern takes precedence over the individual desire to maintain a local private monopoly of a great recreational potential. While some of the present local parkland will undoubtedly be incorporated into the National Park, such consolidation would appear to be in the broad national interest.

Of great significance is this Park Service recommendation. At last, the idea is coming to be accepted that a National Park may be a place where people can enjoy mass recreation. Although the Park Service accepts it, the Secretary of the Interior is not yet ready to go along. Either his hesitation has roots in administrative budgetary policy or it reflects skepticism as to the worth of beaches as national parks.

Either way, the effect can be far reaching. Already pressures are building up for comparable parks elsewhere. Two highly significant ones are clamoring for attention. One involves the Inland Dunes at the southeastern end of Lake Michigan, the other, Padre Island off the Texas Gulf Coast. Both have outstanding recreational value, both have national significance and import, both are needed to preserve a sublime landscape for the future. Both are currently threatened, the one by industry, the other by realty developments.

Recognition of the principle, important and outstanding as it is, is just the first step. There is a long hard fight ahead. The next round will be to get acceptance of the proposal by the Department of the Interior. Then, almost without intermission, will be the need for overcoming local opposition in Massachusetts, the approval of the policy in the Congress, and then the appropriation of the needed funds. A "breakthrough" has been accomplished; this must be held and enlarged, not only to assure victory on Cape Cod, but in other areas as well.

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Outdoor recreation has changed from a luxury for the few to a necessity of the many. Thus said Governor Rockefeller of New York to the North American Wildlife Conference. At this meeting, he spoke as Chairman of the National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission.

He pointed out that America, despite being a leader in developing a national and state parks system was, "on the whole, just beginning to wake up to the vital importance of recreation. Unfortunately," he continued, "recreation is still considered by many, including policy-makers, with suspicion--as a waste of time."

It is expected that the Commission will devote most of its attention to those generally accepted recreation resources--parks and playgrounds. Without effort by members of the Nature Conservancy and others of like mind, very little consideration will be given to nature preserves, either in the final report or in the recommendations.

The President has appointed the Commission members. In turn, they have appointed Francis Sargent, until recently Massachusetts Commission of Natural Resources, as the Executive Secretary. A 25-man advisory council has now been named. Most of these men will have to be educated, for among them are few who have any real appreciation of the natural area concept.

PESTICIDE RESEARCH

There has been much sound and fury in the raging controversy over the use of pesticides. Much has been said pro and con regarding pesticides, but many statements have been made without adequate supporting facts.

In 1956, it has been reported, more than 55 million acres of croplands--about one-sixth of the national total--were treated with some three billion pounds of pesticides. Our 3 million acres of eastern forest land were sprayed in 1957 for one insect alone. The 1956 wholesale value of the chemical controls was \$290 million. In 1940, this value was only \$40 million. Some 200 basic pesticides, many far more toxic today than 10 years ago, are on the market. Some are said to remain toxic in the soil for several years.

The effect of some of these poisons on wildlife, and even on domestic animals and on human beings, is clouded. In the fire-ant control program in several southern states, considerable damage to quail, to rabbits, to song birds, and other mammals, and also to the fishery resource has been reported. Proponents of the control programs have minimized the losses. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has spent \$2.4 million a year on fire-ant eradication and is asking for another similar amount. This is being opposed by many conservationists.

Research appears badly needed. At present, only \$280,000 has been authorized to be expended by the Department of the Interior on pesticide research. Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington and Congressman Lee Metcalf of Montana have introduced identical bills (S. 1575 and H.R. 5813) to raise this sum to \$2,565,000 to determine the effect of pesticides on fish and wildlife resources.

RECENT ACTION BY THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

At meetings of the Board of Governors in January and March, the following actions were taken:

Approved Missouri Chapter request that Holly Ridge project be enlarged from 40 to 80 acres and the campaign be increased from \$3,000 to \$5,000, and that parts of certain lands originally acquired but of little value to Nature Conservancy, be traded for adjacent lands badly needed.

Approved the request of the Ohio Chapter to establish a 200-acre nature preserve project in Adams County centering about the virginal Lynx Prairie with a campaign goal of \$5,000, and a loan of \$2,000 if needed. The request for a grant of \$1,000 to the project was denied but the Chapter was asked to appeal the decision if serious financial difficulties in fund raising were later encountered.

Authorized the Long Island Chapter to accept a gift of 13.5 acres of woodland from Mrs. Margaret G. Delafield.

Authorized the Long Island Chapter to accept a gift of 10 acres, which includes several hundred yards of Sound shore front, from Mr. & Mrs. James Lane of St. James, at the mouth of the Missaquaque River.

Authorized the Missouri Chapter to accept certain upland sinkhole ponds in Reynolds County as gifts if possible, and to acquire about 50 acres of surrounding watershed lands at a cost of about \$1,000, and with a project loan to the Chapter of \$500.

Authorized the Missouri Chapter to form a project committee to acquire about 200 acres of land on the Jacks River in Stoddard County to include Jam-Up Bluff and Cave at a cost of \$4,000. A transfer of up to \$3,000 was authorized from loan funds to be repaid from future receipts.

Authorized Dr. Nathan Kohn of St. Louis to establish a Carsonhurst Project Committee to accept certain land and property belonging to Mr. J. C. McCormack which has been offered as a gift, and to raise funds to purchase the balance of the Carsonhurst property under certain prescribed conditions. The Board also authorized Dr. Kohn to sign the agreement with Mr. McCormack and arrange for accepting the deed.

Authorized registration of the Conservancy to do business in various States.

Authorized Mr. Kenneth L. Smith to form a local project committee to acquire certain lands in Lost Valley, Newton County, Arkansas, as a nature preserve, ultimately to be about 1200 acres. The initial goal was set at \$5,000 and a loan of \$1,500 was authorized to assure immediate action.

Decided to help finance a brochure on the campaign to save Glen Helen; and to assist in the analysis of the hearings on opening up the Michigan Porcupine Mt. State Park to mining.

Disapproved the proposal to acquire Hemp Island, Florida, but authorized the Executive Director to take other steps to preserve it. (The land has now been taken by the Fish and Wildlife Service as a migratory waterfowl refuge.)

Authorized the Monterey Chapter to take preliminary action looking to the adoption of a project to include all or part of the thousand acre Garrapata Canyon watershed at a possible total cost estimate of \$75,000, and in cooperation with San Francisco State College.

Took action on several fiscal policy matters to define the use of various funds, to regularize transactions, and to bring practice into conformity with policy.

Authorized the establishment of a mutual fund account for the endowment funds of the Mianus River Gorge Preserve in New York; of an endowment fund for the Woodbourne Forest and Wildlife Sanctuary in Penna.; and the use of the Riggs National Bank for all small endowment funds. Reviewed the handling of the endowment fund by the Axe Company.

Expressed desire that "Wildlife Preserves" participate in the proposed Cacapon Wild Riverway project in West Virginia.

Authorized the establishment of Chapters in Southern California and Southeast Texas.

Reimbursed the Long Island Chapter for back taxes accumulated against Kings Point Pond.

Approved a general national legislative program involving parks, parklands, and related areas; and to take special action on the Northway proposal in New York.

Authorized conveyance of the Volo and Wauconda Bogs properties to the University of Illinois with an appropriate reverter clause; consideration of the use of the Butler Memorial Sanctuary by the Nature Centers for Young America; consideration of vacant lands in Wayne County, Pennsylvania as a nature preserve; investigation of the possibility of a preserve in Koochiching County by the Minnesota Chapter.

Thanked Mr. Cyrus Mark of Evanston, Ill., for the outstanding work of the Committee on the Volo and Wauconda Bogs.

Approved the transfer of Mr. P. Bruce Dowling, field representative, from St. Louis to Washington, D. C.

Adopted the final report of the Election Procedure Committee (Robert J. Hamerslag); and accepted the interim reports of the Investment Committee (Admiral Neill Phillips); the Publications Committee (Miss Carol Woodward); the Fund-Raising Committee (Dr. Richard H. Goodwin); the Natural Areas for Schools Committee (Dr. John Brainerd); the Nominating Committee (Dr. Graham Netting); the Natural Area Management Committee (Dan Smiley); and the Management and Finance Committee (James B. Ross).

IT'S UP TO YOU

Sec. 319, Title 23, U. S. Code provides that state highway construction with federal aid funds may include acquisition of adjacent land strips of primary import to preserve natural beauty as approved by the Secretary of Commerce. Up to 3% of annual sums apportioned a state may be used for purchasing such strips without state matching funds. With advance planning, this would permit public ownership of marshes, woods, prairie, bogs, etc., for research, enjoyment, picnicking, etc.

CAYLER PRAIRIE: IOWA

The largest, most varied, and most intensively studied remnant of rolling prairie in northwestern Iowa is the Cayler tract in Dickinson County. This unplowed, ungrazed prairie area of 105 acres has been undisturbed for years except for the annual late August cutting for wild hay, and the activities of biologists in the summer and hunters in the fall. This prairie has recently been acquired as a prairie reserve, the third of its kind, by the Iowa State Conservation Commission.

The proximity of this beautiful prairie to the Iowa Lakeside Laboratory has made it the subject of numerous investigations. Several of the field courses at the Laboratory use the prairie regularly as an outdoor classroom to acquaint the students with the varied prairie plants and animals in their natural environment and on undisturbed soil.



BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Five meetings of the Board of Governors have been held since July 1, 1958, and one more is scheduled before the close of the fiscal year. One took place during the annual meeting of the Nature Conservancy at Bloomington, Indiana, in August, and another was at Stamford, Connecticut, in mid-July. Three were in New York City; one in November, one in January, and one in March, during the North American Wild Life Conference.

The remaining meeting will be held June 20 at the Thompson Pond project, Pine Plains, New York.

ELECTION PROCEDURE

The Board of Governors has accepted the report of the Committee on Voting Procedure. This report provides that annual elections of officers of the Conservancy hereafter shall be by letter ballot. The ballots will be in dual envelopes. The inner one containing the ballot is to be marked "Ballot," and will be sealed by the voter. This in turn, will be placed in a second envelope which will bear the voter's signature and be mailed the Secretary prior to the annual meeting. Only signed envelopes will be valid. The tellers will receive all the valid unopened "Ballot" envelopes, count the votes, and announce the returns. The special committee was composed of Robert J. Hamerslag of New York, Chairman; Robert M. Doerr of Missouri, and William A. Niering of Connecticut.

The Nature Conservancy is an independent member-governed organization dedicated to saving America's heritage of wild nature. Its specific objective is to preserve natural areas as "living museums". Such tracts are precious for their scientific, educational, and aesthetic values. They provide a home for many living things that would otherwise be destroyed by our civilization.

The work of the organization began in 1917 under the direction of a committee of the Ecological Society of America. In 1946, the Ecologists Union was formed to take over the task. In 1950, the name was changed to The Nature Conservancy. Incorporation in the District of Columbia took place in 1951.

Nature Conservancy now has a national membership of approximately 3,000. It operates through a series of chapters, of which thirteen have been organized to date. It has acquired, by gift or purchase, 20 nature preserves in nine states, having an area of some 2,500 acres. These range in size from one acre to 1,000 acres. Nature Conservancy is now actively working toward the acquisition of additional natural areas in six additional states, the total area of which is about 8,000 acres.

The members of The Nature Conservancy invite you to join in its work. Membership is open to both individuals and organizations. A contribution of \$3 or more entitles you to annual membership, one of \$100 or more to life membership, and one of \$1,000 or more to patron membership. Your contribution is an allowable income tax deduction.

DEER CONTROL AT HAWK MOUNTAIN

The zooming deer population at Hawk Mountain Sanctuary at Kempton, Pa., led the Directors to permit deer hunting during the three-day doe season last December. It was hoped this would halt the serious destruction of plant life and wildlife habitat over some 500 acres. In places, trees have been browsed to the extreme height which a deer standing on its hind legs can reach; parts of the ground already have been laid bare; the habitat of many small mammals and ground-nesting birds has been completely destroyed. Were this destruction to continue, it would be but a few years before the entire Sanctuary would be critically affected. Then the deer themselves would deteriorate and suffer most of all. This change in policy was announced as temporary, undertaken to relieve a serious situation and to serve as a demonstration of the similar danger that threatens comparable natural areas and parklands in many states.

WILDERNESS BILL

The Conservancy believes that wilderness areas should be preserved. It also believes that legislative recognition is necessary to insure their safety. It supports legislation to preserve wilderness areas in the broad public interest because:

1. Wilderness preservation should be part of our Federal conservation policy.
2. Wilderness areas need protection against possible changes in size or uses by administrative directives alone.
3. Wilderness policy should be determined by the public through action by the Congress.

Two current bills (Senate 1123 and House 1960) would make these part of our general public policy. They are now before the Congress. Letters to your local representatives in both houses of the Congress will help assure passage of these companion bills in the present session.



The Fund-Raising Committee (Dr. R. H. Goodwin) reports total receipts of the Conservancy for the current fiscal year from July 1 to May 1 as \$77,531 including the sum of \$25,000 for the Natural Areas Matching Funds.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

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